Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 24-0743.01 Conrad Imel x2313

HOUSE BILL 24-1135

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Soper and Snyder, Bird, Evans

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Roberts and Will, Hansen, Michaelson Jenet, Priola

House Committees Judiciary Finance **Senate Committees**

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING OFFENSES RELATED TO REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING

102 A VEHICLE.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <u>http://leg.colorado.gov</u>.)

Under existing law, it is a class A traffic infraction to operate a commercial motor vehicle without a commercial driver's license, to operate a commercial motor vehicle if the operator is under 21 years of age, or to drive a commercial motor vehicle if the person has more than one driver's license. The bill makes each a class 1 misdemeanor; except that, if a person presents a valid commercial driver's license to the court

within 30 days, the offense is a class A traffic infraction.

The bill creates the offense of unlawful direction to operate a commercial motor vehicle. An employer who knowingly authorizes or permits an employee to operate a commercial motor vehicle without a commercial driver's license, or permits an employee who is under 21 years of age to operate a commercial motor vehicle, commits unlawful direction to operate a commercial motor vehicle, a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.

The bill requires a driver to comply with a search warrant to conduct a blood draw. Failure to comply with a warrant to conduct a blood draw is a misdemeanor; except that it is a class 4 felony if the violation occurred after 3 or more prior convictions, arising out of separate and distinct criminal episodes, for driving under the influence (DUI), DUI per se, or driving while ability impaired (collectively, impaired driving offenses); vehicular homicide; vehicular assault; or any combination thereof. A driver who fails to comply with a warrant to conduct a blood draw is subject to the same criminal penalties as for DUI.

Under existing law, a person whose privilege to drive was revoked for multiple convictions for any combination of impaired driving offenses must have an interlock-restricted license for 2 to 5 years. The bill requires a person whose privilege to drive was revoked following a conviction for a DUI or DUI per se to hold an interlock-restricted license for at least:

- 2 years, if the DUI or DUI per se conviction is a second conviction for any combination of impaired driving offenses;
- 3 years, if the DUI or DUI per se conviction is a third conviction for any combination of impaired driving offenses; and
- 4 years, if the DUI or DUI per se conviction is a fourth conviction for any combination of impaired driving offenses.

Under existing law, a persistent drunk driver is required to hold the interlock-restricted license for at least 2 years following reinstatement. The bill requires a persistent drunk driver to hold an interlock-restricted license for at least 3 years following a second violation for refusal to take or complete a test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the driver's blood or breath upon a law enforcement officer's request.

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42-2-404. Commercial driver's license - limitations - unlawful

¹ Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 42-2-404, **amend** (3)

³ as follows:

1 direction to operate a commercial motor vehicle - rules. (3) (a) In 2 addition to any applicable federal penalty concerning commercial motor 3 vehicle operators, any person who violates subsection (1) or (2) of this 4 section, or any rule or regulation promulgated by the department pursuant 5 to this part 4, commits a CLASS 1 MISDEMEANOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE; 6 EXCEPT THAT, IF A PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (1) OR (2) OF THIS 7 SECTION PRESENTS A VALID COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE TO THE COURT 8 WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE VIOLATION OR AT THE 9 PERSON'S FIRST SCHEDULED COURT APPEARANCE, THE PERSON, IF 10 CONVICTED, IS GUILTY OF A class A traffic infraction.

(b) AN EMPLOYER OR AN OFFICER OR AGENT OF AN EMPLOYER WHO
KNOWINGLY AUTHORIZES OR PERMITS AN EMPLOYEE TO VIOLATE
SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION COMMITS UNLAWFUL DIRECTION TO
OPERATE A COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE. UNLAWFUL DIRECTION TO
OPERATE A COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE IS A CLASS 1 MISDEMEANOR
TRAFFIC OFFENSE.

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18 SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 43-2-145, add (2.1)
19 as follows:

43-2-145. Transportation legislation review - committee definition - repeal. (2.1) (a) DURING THE 2024 LEGISLATIVE INTERIM,
THE COMMITTEE SHALL ANALYZE THE ISSUE OF ENFORCEMENT OF
IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENSES, INCLUDING SITUATIONS INVOLVING A
DRIVER WHO REFUSES TO TAKE OR COMPLETE A BLOOD OR BREATH TEST
AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

26 (b) THE COMMITTEE MAY REQUEST AND RECEIVE INPUT FROM THE
27 COLORADO STATE PATROL AND THE COLORADO TASK FORCE ON DRUNK

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AND IMPAIRED DRIVING CREATED IN SECTION 42-4-1306 AND TAKE
 TESTIMONY FROM INTERESTED OR KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE ABOUT THE
 ISSUE OF ENFORCEMENT OF IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENSES AND MAY
 OTHERWISE RESEARCH THE ISSUE.

(c) THE COMMITTEE MAY MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING
THE ISSUE OF ENFORCEMENT OF IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENSES DESCRIBED
IN THIS SUBSECTION (2.1) TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND, IF THE
COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION, THE LEGISLATION IS TREATED AS
LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY AN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
FOR PURPOSES OF ANY INTRODUCTION DEADLINES OR BILL LIMITATIONS
IMPOSED BY THE JOINT RULES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

12 (d) This subsection (2.1) is repealed, effective July 1, 2025.

SECTION 3. Applicability. This act applies to offenses
committed on or after the effective date of this act.

15 SECTION 4. Safety clause. The general assembly finds, 16 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate 17 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety or for appropriations for 18 the support and maintenance of the departments of the state and state 19 institutions.